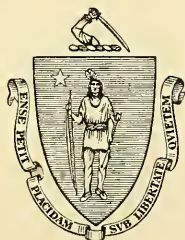


ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1932

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRUSTEES

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON, *Director*.
 JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH, *Chairman*.
 JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE COLBURN, WELLESLEY HILLS.
 BENJAMIN F. FELT, MELROSE.
 WILLIAM B. THURBER, MILTON.
 DOROTHY KIRCHWEY BROWN, BOSTON.
 FRANCIS B. SAYRE, CAMBRIDGE.
 JOHN J. MAHONEY, WATERTOWN.
 HERBERT B. EHRLMANN, BROOKLINE.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

ROBERT J. WATSON, Room 305, 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys*.
 GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys*.
 CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls*.
 C. FREDERICK GILMORE, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch*.
 ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch*.

MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

1. **LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which, located away from the rest of the institution, are used for the younger boys. Normal capacity of the school 480. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

2. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 319. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

3. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 11 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 297. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

ANNUAL REPORT

CHANGES IN BOARD.

The following trustees, who had served faithfully and conscientiously for many years, gave up their duties during the year 1932: Clarence J. McKenzie, Vice-chairman, who had served for eleven years, resigned on March 12, 1932; Eugene T. Connolly, who had served for twelve years, whose term expired on July 1, 1932; and Ransom Pingree, Vice-chairman succeeding Mr. McKenzie, who had served for six years, whose term expired on July 1, 1932.

Governor Joseph B. Ely made appointments as follows: Francis B. Sayre, on March 30, 1932, to succeed Mr. McKenzie; Herbert B. Ehrmann, on September 21, 1932, to succeed Mr. Connolly; and John J. Mahoney, on September 21, 1932, to succeed Mr. Pingree.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

During the year 1932 the Board has held 11 regular monthly meetings, and one special meeting in addition to the 33 meetings of the various committees. The parole committees of the three schools considered 1,939 cases involving the parole of boys and girls. The commitment of all boys and girls is to the supervision of the Trustees until they are 21 years of age, or are honorably discharged.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOLS

There have been 121 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. In addition to these visits by the Trustees the Executive Secretary of the Board has visited the schools 43 times during the year.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The world-wide economic depression, with the universal stagnation of industry, has had both fortunate and unfortunate aspects with respect to the work of this division.

On the one hand, economic conditions have been such as to make it very difficult, almost impossible, to secure employment in the community for the young and inexperienced in competition with the tried and experienced, who were willing to work at the same wages previously available for the untried and inexperienced. This has put additional burdens upon the parole branches, but the way in which

they have met those burdens and devised new methods and plans has been encouraging and commendable. Inevitably large numbers of girls and boys paroled have had to have one form or another of assistance not usually required.

On the other hand, it would seem that as material blessings have taken flight, people have come to a keener realization of spiritual values. Families have been drawn more closely together. Parents, especially mothers who formerly may have worked outside the home, have been able to take better care of their children, and to give more attention to home life, with the result that there has been no increase, generally speaking, in commitments, and those who have been paroled to their homes, although with little employment, have seemed to yield to temptations less than in times of plenty.

COMMITMENTS

It is always interesting to note the fluctuations in the number of commitments from year to year. The number of commitments to each of the three training schools during the year 1932 has decreased slightly as compared with the number of commitments the previous year—the total number of commitments, 789, having decreased by 56, or 6.6 per cent over those of 1931, namely, 845. It would be logical to assume that owing to the wide-spread industrial depression, the number of commitments would rise markedly, but such has not been the case. Undoubtedly one reason for this has been the relief extended to needy families by the well-organized welfare departments of the various cities and towns. This aid has apparently enabled many families to keep their children in the home in spite of untoward conditions. Other factors no doubt enter into the situation which need not be enumerated at this time.

TABLE 1.—Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending November 30, 1932.

	1930	1931	1932
Lyman School for Boys.....	306	252	235
Industrial School for Boys.....	436	410	402
Industrial School for Girls.....	177	183	152

TABLE 2.—Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1932; the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on November 30, 1932.

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES			Normal Capacity	Number in School Nov. 30, 1932
	1930	1931	1932		
Lyman School for Boys.....	484	491	452	480	446
Industrial School for Boys.....	319	310	331	319	323
Industrial School for Girls.....	315	331	331	297	290

TABLE 3.—Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending November 30, 1932.

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30	Lyman School for Boys	Industrial School for Boys	Industrial School for Girls	Total
1923.....	295	227	116	638
1924.....	289	320	151	760
1925.....	356	364	147	867
1926.....	350	342	164	856
1927.....	340	319	189	848
1928.....	345	350	212	907
1929.....	326	355	199	880
1930.....	306	436	177	919
1931.....	252	410	183	845
1932.....	235	402	152	789
Totals.....	3,094	3,525	1,690	8,309

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD

On November 30, 1932, the total number of children who were wards of the Trustees was 4,425, distributed as follows:

TABLE 4.—Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools November 30, 1932.

	In the Schools	On Parole	Total
Lyman School for Boys.....	446	1,510	1,956
Industrial School for Boys.....	323	1,178	1,501
Industrial School for Girls.....	290	678	968
Totals.....	1,059	3,366	4,425

PAROLE OF BOYS AND GIRLS

Boys and girls may be paroled from the training schools at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. Applications for parole may be made, either in person or by letter, to the Executive Secretary of the Trustees. Each application is given careful consideration, and such action is taken as seems for the best interests of the particular boy or girl.

The average length of stay at each of the training schools for 1931 and 1932 is shown by the following figures:

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

	1931	1932
Lyman School for Boys.....	12.23 months	12.84 months
Industrial School for Boys.....	7.8 months	8.04 months
Industrial School for Girls.....	1 yr. 6 months 4 days	1 yr. 6 months 19 days

Table 38 shows that a number of the girls have remained in the Industrial School for Girls a considerably longer time than the average given. The length of stay for the longer periods is usually because of physical or mental weakness.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES

The number of boys who, in the opinion of the Trustees, were "on their feet," and no longer in need of the friendly supervision of the visiting branch, and therefore were granted honorable discharges, during the year totaled 91. The number of girls who had likewise been restored to normal conditions, and therefore, in the opinion of the Trustees, no longer in need of supervision, totaled 79.

FIVE-YEAR BUILDING PROGRAM

In 1929 the Trustees approved and ratified a five-year program for future development of the three training schools, as submitted by the Director of the Division. It is a matter of pride and satisfaction to the Trustees that the following major projects have been completed, well within the five-year period:

At the Lyman School for Boys, the construction of a new brick auditorium, three new brick fire-proof cottages (to replace old wooden cottages that were a fire menace and long outgrown), and improvements at the power plant (replacement of wooden roof by fireproof roof, with increased head room); at the Industrial School for Boys, the construction of a new brick cottage to accommodate 75 boys; and at the Industrial School for Girls, the construction of a new brick cottage to accommodate 35 girls and officers.

The new auditorium at the Lyman School for Boys is connected with the school building on two levels by closed passageways. It has been occupied since May, 1932, and is used for church services—both Protestant and Catholic. Plays, entertainments and assemblies are also held here. The upper part, which seats comfortably all boys and officers, has a fine stage, removable altars, a beautiful curtain, movable chairs, and a booth housing a new talking picture machine. The lower part of the auditorium, which is the same size as the upper part, has a cement floor, but no seats, and is used for assembling and distributing the boys daily to their several assignments. The auditorium, which takes the place of the former assembly hall in the school building, has been greatly appreciated and enjoyed since its completion.

North and a little to the west of the main school is a hill topped by a plateau, from which a wonderful view of the surrounding country, including the towns of Northborough, Westborough, and Hopkinton, the Westborough State Hospital, the valley of the Assabet River, with a distant glimpse of Mt. Wachusett, may be obtained. The plateau is being leveled and landscaped so that a huge oval will result.

The three new brick cottages, Overlook, which accommodates about 75 boys, and Westview and Sunset, which accommodate about 35 boys each, are located here. This section has been laid out to provide plenty of room for further development. The new cottages, of brick and stone, are fireproof, and exteriors and interiors are clean, sanitary and homelike. There is now only one frame cottage for housing boys left at the main school, with the exception of Riverview and Berlin, which are located apart from the main school. It is hoped that this frame cottage will be replaced by a brick one in the future.

Other minor projects, such as an extension to a shop building, additional houses for employees, and a sewage disposal system at the Industrial School for Boys, and the completion of an extension to the school infirmary at the Industrial School for Girls, have been carried out.

A central playground and athletic field for the Industrial School for Boys was practically completed. One for the Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster was well under way at the close of the year, and at the Lyman School for Boys the area in the new quadrangle on top of the hill was being graded so that it can subsequently be developed into a central playground. These features will be helpful agencies in better organized sports for the respective institutions.

There remain to be done several helpful improvements at the institutions, but the completion of these referred to above is a real step forward, and provides much needed facilities.

PERSONNEL

The Trustees are particularly appreciative of the loyal and devoted services of the employees in the various institutions and branches under the charge of the Trustees, and desire to commend them for their patience and untiring efforts in meeting the stress of economic conditions, and in overcoming obstacles which have confronted them in the performance of their duties.

REPORT OF THE PSYCHIATRIC WORK

MANLY B. ROOT, M.D.

The psychiatric work of the Massachusetts Training Schools has continued much as in previous years. Previously, report has been made of the division of services, as follows:—

1. A clinic service at the Industrial School for Boys and the Industrial School for Girls, with routine intelligence testing and psychiatric consultations when asked for. These latter include examinations and recommendations in the cases of boys and girls presenting difficult behaviour problems or mental peculiarities. The result may be (a) advice regarding treatment, discipline, or placement; or (b) recommendation for transfer or commitment to another institution.

2. A different sort of service at the Lyman School—a treatment service, as it is called in child guidance clinics. At the Lyman School, the psychiatric work is an integral part of the institutional regime. Undoubtedly such an arrangement is the one in which a mental hygiene clinic can render the greatest service.

There is a great need for special treatment and training for some of our defective and our psychopathic boys. The tasks of the schools would be much easier and their efficiency much increased by having some of their handicapped boys sent elsewhere. And of equal importance, the boys of these two types would receive training suitable to their low intelligence or mental peculiarity, and preferably for longer periods of time.

In my first annual report, various plans for expanding the work and personnel of the clinic were discussed. It is respectfully suggested that plans for such expansion be considered and that the clinic be enlarged when finances may permit it.

The work of the psychologist deserves special mention. Her testing programs and her advice on educational and psychological problems are most sound and practical.

In conclusion, may we again state that we are trying to do two things—(1) by examination, treatment and advice in all the schools to aid in the training of those boys and girls handicapped by intellectual and emotional defects; and (2) by examination, treatment and advice at the Lyman School, to aid in individual and group character training.

Report of Psychologist, Louise Butler. The year 1932 has brought few changes to the psychological work of the department, and these changes are more in emphasis than in procedure. The ideal is still, of course, the careful study and recognition of the individual's abilities and limitations. Longer experience has brought greater skill in this study and better judgment in offering recommendations for the training of the boy in the school.

A research project to compare the validity of several tests is nearing completion. and a test schedule for estimating the vocational assets of the boys is being initiated,

The need for a psychiatrist at the Industrial School for Boys is not so great as at the Lyman School, due, perhaps, to the greater stability of the older boys and a different organization of the staff. But the mental testing, the vocational and educational guidance, the work of the psychologist, is fully as urgent there as at Lyman School. The length of the boy's stay is shorter, and there is less time for character analysis by the staff. But before the boy leaves, a plan ought to be worked out that will be of real value in his economic life. The superintendent is often called upon to suggest courses of study or training for boys who are ready for parole, and an accurate rating of the intellectual capacities of the boys is essential. Whether the boy should re-enter school or should seek industrial training is a question that should be settled definitely before he leaves the school. Such decisions are much more important at the Industrial School for Boys than at the Lyman School, because the boys are older, and if a mistake is made, it is not so easy to take a new course. Thinking that goes beyond the institutional years of the boy's life may be of more value than plans for his treatment and training within the institution. Plans for immediate treatment cannot be neglected, of course, but whatever can be contributed to aid in selecting a suitable course for future years should be given generously and with great care.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent*

During the year ending November 30, 1932, the average number of boys in the Lyman School for Boys has been 452, or 39 less than in the previous year. The average length of stay in the school was increased slightly from 12.23 months in 1931 to 12.84 in 1932.

With one or two exceptions, the school program has been the same as in previous years. More and more reliance is being placed on the advice and counsel of the psychiatric clinic in order that there may be a better adjustment and understanding of the boy in school or trade placement. Consultations are particularly helpful in discipline problems, and in furnishing trade supervisors with boys suitable for their work.

All departments of the school have progressed and the work accomplished has seemed to show an earnest effort on the part of teachers and instructors. The health of the boys has been good during the past year, and the institution has been free from contagious disease. By means of wholesome food and out-door exercise, together with the watchful care of the physician, the boys are kept in good physical condition. There have been few changes in the corps of officers.

Mr. John Farrigan, who, for nine years, was instructor of the band, died on February 13, 1932. In him the school lost an efficient worker whose life was filled with kindly acts.

Academic. During the year from December 1, 1931, to November 30, 1932, 407 boys were admitted to the school and 455 were discharged. The average attendance for the year was 278 and for the preceding year was 309. This shows a decrease of 10.03 per cent in our enrollment.

There have been no radical changes in our school curriculum during the year. The work has followed along the lines that it is felt will give our boys the greatest educational advantages. However, there certainly has been progress both in the line of variation of program and construction work, which has influenced our school directly and indirectly.

Our school must conform with the policies and principles of the outside schools. Our student body is drawn from the public school system throughout the State, and with this is an obligation to continue and broaden (even during the process of correcting) the educational scope of the boy, inasmuch as the majority must be eventually returned to that system.

The classes range from the special (including all boys whose mental rating is lower than the third grade) through the first year of high school. The boy is graded and definitely placed only after a complete survey has been made of his work in the outside school, his work here, and his rating mentally under the Binet test. The class work is supplemented by music, drawing, gymnasium, band, sloyd and manual training classes.

Music classes are combined according to grades. Most of the songs in the lower grades are taught by rote. The intermediate grades are taught simple, two-part songs, dealing with nature and patriotic subjects. The advanced grades are given three and four-part songs taken from classical and light opera music.

The freehand drawing classes have been a tremendous help in improving and stabilizing the school work of many boys. The special drawing students in many instances have shown remarkable talent in their etchings, poster and exhibition work. The lower grades are given crayon work, consisting of free-hand drawing of seasonable flowers, and fruits, paper designing and color work with the complementary color charts. The individual rooms make their own sand tables and monthly calendars. The upper grades use water colors following much the same course as the lower grades. The application of simple perspective and the theory of color combination are stressed to allow the boy a chance to do individual rather than mere copy work.

The gymnasium work consists chiefly of the standard drills and exercises for strengthening the body and overcoming bad posture. All sports are played by all the boys, and representative teams are selected for competition with outside teams. The gymnasium and pool are valuable outlets for the boys' nervous energy and usually freshen and stimulate them. The policy as to athletics and sports is to encourage a clean, spirited game, with a view to interesting all boys to the extent that they will wish to participate, and thus gain wholesome exercise.

There have been many other major and minor changes in our school. The new auditorium takes care of our large gatherings, such as programs, community singing and church services. The old school hall has been divided into four new rooms. The special class has been moved to one of the new rooms, thus partly segregating them from the other boys. It is found that they are able to do much better work.

The library, which was formerly used merely to supply reading material for the cottages, has now been transferred to the school building proper, and is being used for reference work in conjunction with the various academic subjects. As time goes on, it will be possible to get the reaction of the boys and determine the amount and kind of library work that is needed and enjoyed. Before, it was a personal matter with the individual teacher to encourage and supply material for better reading; now, there will be available in the school all the best authors and references.

Many new text books have been purchased during the past year. It is felt necessary, as always, to keep abreast of the times, and all improved and revised texts should be carefully reviewed to see whether they will help in the presentation of subject matter.

Boy Scouts. The past year has been one of pleasure and profit for the boys of the scout troops. There are now three troops in full swing, with the prospect of another troop in the near future. As the Scouts progress along the Trail of Citizenship, hikes and actual contact with nature will go a long way toward shaping their lives. Most of the boys have never had an opportunity to go into the woods and really study the birds, trees and flowers. It is hoped these studies will instill in the scouts a new feeling and spirit, by giving the boys a fuller picture of scouting while they are with us here. It will insure, it is expected, greater and better results after the boys leave the Lyman School.

The troops had a booth at the Annual Rally and Exhibition of Algonquin Council Boy Scouts of America at Framingham in February. A second place ribbon was awarded to the booth for general excellency. Fifty Scouts in full uniform marched in the Memorial and Independence Day parades in Westborough.

Regular troop meetings are held every week, which every registered Scout attends. These meetings are in charge of the Scout Masters.

Band. The band, under its present leader, has had another successful year. There is now a junior and a senior class. Forty boys have received daily instruction. The band gives many concerts for the benefit of the school, and furnished much pleasure to friends of the boys on visiting days. Many of the boys express a desire to remain in the school to take the course in music.

Printing Department. The class in printing has done valuable training work, as well as produced a large amount of printing for the various groups under the Department of Public Welfare. Eighteen boys are learning to be all-round printers

and there is no department in the school that imparts more knowledge of a general nature, or gives a better teaching of a trade, than does the print shop.

Farm Department. The past year has been favorable for all crops raised on the farm. There was an especially large yield of vegetables, giving an abundance for institution use.

The dairy has made good returns for the year, producing 184,667 quarts of milk and 5,267 pounds of butter. The swine herd produced 28,041 pounds of pork. The poultry department produced 2,303 pounds of chicken.

Besides the regular farm work, several acres of land were cleared. Roads were built and much grading was done around the new buildings.

Repairs and Improvements. The work of the various vocational and trade training departments has been kept up to the standard of previous years. Needed repairs in and about the buildings have been made by the boys in these classes under the direction of instructors. In addition many permanent improvements have been made.

Alterations have been made in the school building, giving four additional well-lighted and ventilated schoolrooms.

Maple cottage, having been discontinued as a boys' dormitory, has been remodeled and made into very pleasant quarters for employees.

The foundation and basement of the building for housing the fire truck and equipment has been completed. New sidewalks and roads have been built and much grading in the area in front of the new cottages has been done.

Grateful appreciation is hereby expressed to the members of the Board for their kindly consideration, wise counsel and unfaltering support in all matters concerning the management of the school.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

ROLAND S. NEWTON, M. D.

The following report of the physician for the year ending November 30, 1932, is respectfully submitted.

The staff at the hospital has had a busy year, as a glance at the summary of work done during the year will show. A particularly fortunate circumstance has been that there has been no serious epidemic among the boys. The common cold, affecting the nose, throat and accessory sinuses, gives more trouble than any other affection—it might conservatively be said than all the other affections.

Grateful acknowledgement is hereby made to the Massachusetts General Hospital for its generous help in the treatment of those more severe cases which it was deemed inadvisable to treat at the Lyman School hospital.

Several boys were also sent to the orthopedic clinic of the Massachusetts General Hospital for treatment of fractures and correction of flat feet.

Following is a summary of the work done during the year:—

Number of visits by physician, 391.

Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 19,749.

Number of cases admitted to hospital, 486.

Number of different patients treated, out-patients, 5,404.

Number of different patients treated, ward patients, 1,680.

Average number of patients in hospital daily, 9.

Average number of out-patients in hospital daily, 54.

Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 78.

Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 18.

Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 12.

Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients, 3.

Number of new inmates examined by physician, 230.

Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving the school, 602.

Number of inmates returned examined by physician, 159.

Number of inmates taken for treatment to other hospitals:

Massachusetts General Hospital, 46.

Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 40.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN—*Concluded.*

Worcester State Hospital, 1.
 Westborough State Hospital for x-ray, 11.
 Westborough State Hospital for observation, 1.
 Worcester Tuberculosis Clinic, 11.
 Worcester Memorial Hospital, 1.
 Boston Dispensary, 1
 Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 3.
 Number of operations performed:
 Tonsils and adenoids, 65.
 Cases sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital for operation or treatment:
 Pneumonia, 5; appendicitis, 3; rectal fistula, 2; skin clinic, 2; injuries to feet, 2;
 laceration of eyeball, 1; correctional operation on muscles of eyeball, 1; osteo-
 myelitis, 2; operation for inguinal hernia, 1; and chronic nephritis, 1.
 Number of inmates whose vision was tested, 32.
 Number of inmates given glasses, 15.
 Number of inmates whose eyes were treated, 141.
 Number of inmates whose ears were treated, 198.
 Number of inmates whose noses and throats were treated, 231.
 Number of boys given diphtheria toxin antitoxin, 96.
 Number of boys given tetanus antitoxin, 27.
 Number of inmates treated for scabies, 28.
 Special case: Fracture of skull, 1.

Report of Dental Work Performed by Harold B. Cushing, D. M. D.:

The following figures show the total operations of each type of work: Extrac-
 tions, 672; copper cement fillings, 1,265; amalgam fillings, 1,198; prophylaxis, 993;
 porcelain fillings, 196; and treatments, 314.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 5.—*Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys for year ending November 30, 1932.*

Boys in Lyman School November 30, 1931	480
Committed during the year	233
Re-committed during the year	1
Transferred from Industrial School for Boys	1
Returned from parole	401
Returned from absence without leave	91
Returned from hospitals	32
Returned from leave of absence	7
Returned from State Infirmary at Tewksbury	2
Returned from State Hospital	3
Returned from Monson State Hospital	1
	772
	*1,252
Paroled to parents and relatives	455
Paroled to others than relatives	44
Boarded in foster homes	138
Absent without leave	103
Released to hospitals	35
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys	8
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory	5
Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury	4
Granted leave of absence	7
Committed to State Hospitals	5
Committed to Wrentham State School	2
	806
Remaining in Lyman School for Boys November 30, 1932	446

*This represents 686 individuals.

TABLE 6.—*Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending November 30, 1932, and previously.*

COUNTIES	Year		Totals
	Ending Nov.	Previously	
Barnstable	30, 1932	125	125
Berkshire	4	481	485
Bristol	16	1,547	1,563
Dukes	2	27	29
Essex	28	2,266	2,294

Franklin	3	135	138
Hampden	31	1,250	1,281
Hampshire	8	228	236
Middlesex	39	3,338	3,377
Nantucket	—	30	30
Norfolk	7	811	818
Plymouth	3	439	442
Suffolk	71	3,597	3,668
Worcester	23	1,712	1,735
Totals	235	15,986	16,221

TABLE 7.—*Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Fathers born in United States	24	19	20	27	17	19	22	12	17	15
Mothers born in United States	15	25	18	25	25	26	24	21	20	19
Fathers foreign born	17	23	22	27	22	25	22	22	17	16
Mothers foreign born	17	19	20	26	20	18	24	16	21	15
Both parents born in United States	44	26	58	68	77	84	73	75	65	56
Both parents foreign born	165	173	216	213	211	206	198	183	147	141
Nativity of both parents unknown	38	30	31	12	5	10	6	10	1	2
Nativity of one parent unknown	29	34	24	9	8	5	6	5	4	6
Per cent of foreign parentage	56	59	61	61	62	60	60	60	58	60
Per cent of American parentage	14	9	13	19	22	25	22	21	26	23
Per cent of unknown parentage	13	10	1	3	1	3	1	3	3	2

TABLE 8.—*Nativity of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Born in United States	284	264	325	328	320	322	315	288	246	230
Foreign born	11	22	28	21	20	23	11	18	6	5
Unknown nativity	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 9.—*Ages of boys when committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1932, and previously.*

AGE (Years)	Committed during year ending Nov. 30, 1932	Committed from 1885 to 1931	Committed Previous to 1885	Totals
Six	—	—	5	5
Seven	1	13	25	38
Eight	—	63	115	178
Nine	6	222	231	459
Ten	13	491	440	944
Eleven	21	925	615	1,561
Twelve	43	1,693	748	2,484
Thirteen	53	2,593	897	3,544
Fourteen	78	3,783	778	4,639
Fifteen	20	380	913	1,313
Sixteen	—	32	523	555
Seventeen	—	4	179	183
Eighteen and over	—	3	17	20
Unknown	—	12	32	44
	235	10,214	5,518	15,967

TABLE 10.—*Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1932.*

Had parents	142
Had no parents	10
Had father only	20
Had mother only	63
Had step-father	13
Had step-mother	10
Had intemperate father	99
Had intemperate mother	5
Had both parents intemperate	7
Had parents separated	26
Had attended church	235
Had never attended church	0
Had not attended school within one year	0
Had not attended school within two years	0
Had been arrested before	209
Had been inmates of other institutions	16
Had used tobacco	182
Were employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested	1
Were attending school	149
Were idle	85
Parents owning residence	51
Members of family had been arrested	107

TABLE 11.—*Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1932.*

Boys		Length of Stay		Boys		Length of Stay	
	Years	Months			Years	Months	
1	—	3 (or under)	12	1	1	4	
3	—	4	6	1	1	5	
1	—	5	11	1	1	6	
9	—	6	5	1	1	7	
31	—	7	9	1	1	8	
15	—	8	4	1	1	9	
13	—	9	3	1	1	10	
17	—	10	3	1	1	11	
21	—	11	2	2	2	—	
21	1	—	1	1	2	1	
15	1	1	1	2	2	3	
14	1	2					
22	1	3					

Total number paroled for first time during year, 240. Average length of stay in school, 12.84 months.

TABLE 12.—*Offenses for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1932.*

Breaking and entering	85	Malicious injury to property	6
Delinquent child	2	Lewdness	3
Larceny	90	Indecent assault	3
Stubbornness	21	Violation of school laws	1
Running away	8	Carrying a revolver without license	1
Unlawful appropriation of automobile	11	Drunk	1
Assault and battery	3		
		Total	235

TABLE 13.—*Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

	Average number of inmates	New commitments	Paroled	Released Otherwise than by paroling
1922-23	407.91	295	602	220
1923-24	463.26	289	601	197
1924-25	447.24	356	617	221
1925-26	478.51	350	646	176
1926-27	486.19	340	640	180
1927-28	499.14	345	664	184
1928-29	522.97	326	663	216
1929-30	483.99	306	660	183
1930-31	490.75	252	632	149
1931-32	452.13	235	637	169
Average for ten years	473.21	309.4	636.2	189.5

TABLE 14.—*Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.*A. *Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.*

	Years		Years
1923	13.95	1928	14.05
1924	14.10	1929	14.18
1925	13.78	1930	14.24
1926	14.21	1931	14.36
1927	14.21	1932	14.34

B. *Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.*

	Months		Months
1923	11.59	1928	11.43
1924	12.18	1929	12.05
1925	12.36	1930	12.15
1926	11.88	1931	12.23
1927	12.46	1932	12.84

C. *Average age at commitment for past ten years.*

	Years		Years
1923	12.97	1928	12.69
1924	13.09	1929	13.32
1925	13.19	1930	13.23
1926	13.32	1931	13.45
1927	13.2	1932	13.40

D. *Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.*

1923	398	1928	412
1924	351	1929	359
1925	357	1930	382
1926	326	1931	412
1927	353	1932	401

E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.

Year	Gross	Net	Year	Gross	Net
1923	\$11.26	\$11.21	1928	\$9.27	\$9.24
1924	8.94	8.89	1929	8.80	8.76
1925	9.20	9.18	1930	9.51	9.45
1926	8.64	8.61	1931	9.44	9.36
1927	9.37	9.34	1932	9.38	9.36

TABLE 15.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1932.*

In 1st grade	1	In 7th grade	49
In 2nd grade	2	In 8th grade	25
In 3rd grade	5	In 9th grade	6
In 4th grade	27	In High School	10
In 5th grade	38	Special Class	23
In 6th grade	42	Continuation	5
		Ungraded	2
		Total	235

REPORT OF TREASURER

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1932:—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

Personal Services:—		
Reimbursement from the Board of Retirement	\$21.40	
Sales	386.51	
Miscellaneous:—		
Refunds previous years	48.71	
Interest on bank balances	44.31	
		\$500.93

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

Maintenance Appropriation:—		
Advance	\$15,000.00	
Current year refunds	91.47	
Receipts on account of maintenance	125,803.18	
Income on Endowment Securities	6.00	
		140,900.65
		\$141,401.58

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:		
Institution Income	\$452.22	
Refunds account previous years	48.71	
Refunds account maintenance	91.47	
		\$592.40
Maintenance Appropriation:		
Return of advance	\$15,000.00	
Payments on account of maintenance	125,803.18	
Income on Endowment Securities	6.00	
		140,809.18
		\$141,401.58

MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, current year	\$228,137.89
Expenses (as analyzed below)	221,737.89
Balance reverting to Treasury of the Commonwealth	\$6,400.00

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services	\$122,023.16
Food	25,807.64
Medical and general care	5,299.50
Farm	13,717.66
Heat and other plant operations	19,063.37
Garage, stable and grounds	1,884.19
Travel, transportation and office expenses	3,196.41
Religious instruction	2,348.32
Clothing and materials	15,480.16
Furnishings and household expenses	5,649.96
Repairs, ordinary	6,496.03
Repairs and renewals	771.49
Total expenses for maintenance	\$221,737.89

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriations carried forward from 1931..... \$43,725.05

Object	Whole Amount	Expended during fiscal year	Total expended to date	Balance at end of year
Improvements in Power Plant.....	\$12,000.00	\$4,389.26	\$11,945.25	\$54.75
Construction and equipment of a brick cottage, 1930...	62,000.00	4,601.88	61,521.22	478.78
Construction and equipment of an Assembly Building ..	60,000.00	1,887.78	59,956.77	43.23
Construction and equipment of a cottage for boys, 1931	62,500.00	29,292.07	59,522.70	2,977.30
	\$196,500.00	\$40,179.99	\$192,945.94	\$3,554.06

During the year the average number of inmates has been 452.13.

Total cost of maintenance, \$221,737.89.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.38.

Receipts from sales, \$386.51.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.016.

All other institution receipts, \$65.71.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.002.

Net weekly per capita cost, \$9.36.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS November 30, 1932.

REAL ESTATE

Land.....	\$50,570.57
Buildings.....	803,194.93
Total real estate.....	\$853,765.50

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property.....	\$163,310.90
Total valuation of property.....	\$1,017,076.40

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	480	-	480
Number received during the year.....	772	-	772
Number passing out of the institution during the year.....	806	-	806
Number at the end of the fiscal year.....	446	-	446
Daily average (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year.....	452.13	-	452.13
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	68.59	46.08	114.67

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch November 30, 1931.....	1,540
Released on parole during year 1932.....	637
Total.....	2,177
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.....	667
Number of visiting list Nov. 30, 1932.....	1,510
Net loss.....	30

Expenditures for the Institution

CURRENT EXPENSES:—	
1. Salaries and wages.....	\$122,023.16
2. Subsistence.....	25,807.64
3. Clothing.....	15,480.16
4. Ordinary repairs.....	6,496.03
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	51,930.90
Total for institution.....	\$221,737.89

Expenditures for Parole Branch¹

Salaries.....	\$39,852.24
Office and other expenses.....	21,311.94
Boarded boys under fourteen.....	26,498.60
Total.....	\$87,662.78
Instruction in public schools of boys (and girls) boarded out.....	\$8,632.81

¹ The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions—the Lyman School for boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that "boarded boys under fourteen" and "instruction in public schools of boys boarded out" apply only to the Lyman School.

Notes on current expenses:—

- Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
- Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
- Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
- Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for. e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. KEELER.

Executive head of the Parole Branch: C. FREDERICK GILMORE.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

Report is hereby made of another very active year in the life of the Industrial School for Boys. More than 600 boys passed through the school. Every boy received careful individual attention by the Superintendent, the teachers, and the several members of the staff. The added burden due to the present industrial condition, to which the Parole Branch has called attention, has increased the need of careful work in planning for the training and future of the boys. One of the problems encountered has been the training for the placing in foster homes of boys whose home-going would add too greatly to the present difficulties of their families. Such boys are greatly helped by training in the dairy barn, poultry department, and by learning to become efficient helpers in cooking and baking.

However, once paroled, the boys have done as well as in the year previous—the number returned for fault being about the same, namely, 206, out of 1,181 on parole. In the majority of cases, complete, or almost complete, idleness was a large factor in the lad's failure. Even in normal times there is a tremendous lack of opportunity for the proper use of leisure for boys from sixteen to twenty years of age, and when as now they have scarcely a nickel to spend for fun, the wonder is that they do so well.

The general atmosphere of the school has been particularly good during the year. There have been fewer disciplinary problems and greater cooperation on the part of the boys than ever before. It is interesting to note that not above ten per cent of all who were disciplinary problems were engaged in some form of athletics or other organized play activity. Much of a boy's day must of necessity be spent doing things, not for the sake of doing, but for the hope of reward, that is, work, but it is particularly important that every boy have something to look forward to, the doing of which is an end in itself, that is, play. With the completion of the new playground next spring, there will be available increased opportunity and variety in the forms of physical play. No form of sport appeals to boys more than swimming, and it is hoped that before long, an adequate outdoor swimming pool may be added as one of the things a boy may look forward to as a joy in itself.

Learning to do things has always been a prime consideration in planning the training for the boys. The average length of stay in the school is eight months. This is by far the shortest training period of any similar institution in the country. Hence, in place of a very inadequate attempt to complete trade training, teaching boys to do things, real things, a part of the world's work and man-fashion, has seemed to offer the best foundation for the future of boys whose average age is sixteen years and six months. As in the past, the development and maintenance of the school has furnished adequate opportunity for boys to learn the satisfaction of accomplishing a worth while task. Grading around the new cottage, building furniture for the same, and remodeling an old Shaker cottage are among the larger projects carried out during the year.

On December 25, the services of William N. Waller, known to some several thousand boys as "Father Waller," were lost to the school through his retirement. For twenty years Mr. Waller was a real father to all the lads who came in contact with him. Years before psychology and mental hygiene became self-evident needs in the understanding of the individual, "Father" Waller demonstrated the tremendous value of individual study and personal guidance.

Group training is essential, but quite as important is personal understanding. In an effort to emphasize still more this need, the staff has been so organized as to insure an even greater degree than before of personal guidance for the boy in all his contacts in the school. It is only by developing his abilities and minimizing his difficulties that the boy may be helped to make a permanent adjustment in the open community.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

EDWARD LILLY, M. D.

The annual report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys for the year 1932 is respectfully submitted.

The physical condition of the boys during the year has been generally good. There have been no serious epidemics of contact diseases except for the ordinary

winter colds and mild grippe. The average gain in weight of the boys for the year was nine pounds each.

During the year there were four cases of lobar pneumonia in the institution. Being in an area in which pneumonia serum is furnished, through the courtesy of the Commonwealth Fund, the serum was administered to two of the patients with particularly excellent results.

One case of diphtheria was reported this year. This was a carrier who was discovered shortly after admission to the school. He was in quarantine until the bacilli were cleared from the throat.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the medical staff during the year:—

Number of visits by physician, 354.

Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 7,806.

Number of cases admitted to hospital, 449.

Total number of different cases treated, out-patients, 2,252.

Total number of patients admitted to hospital, 449.

Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, 419.

Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 54.

Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 1.

Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 23.

Average number of patients in hospital daily, 7.

Number of new inmates examined by physician, 402.

Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, 552.

Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, 197.

Number released or transferred to other hospitals or institutions:

Massachusetts General Hospital, 5.

State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 2.

Special cases:—

Carbuncle on lip, 1; osteomyelitis of knee, 1; arthritis, 8; syphilis, 1; diphtheria, 1; septic knee, 4; abscess on back, 1; endocarditis, 1; gonorrhea, 2; lobar pneumonia, 4.

Fractures:—

Wrist, 2; nose, 2; clavicle, 1; ribs, 1; tibia, 1; humerus, 1.

Tetanus anti-toxin administered to 6.

Diphtheria toxin-anti-toxin administered to 402.

Pneumonia serum administered to 2.

X-ray taken, 18.

Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. I. W. Smith:

Number of amalgam fillings, 95; of cement fillings, 110; of porcelain fillings, 41; of cleanings, 644; of extractions, 613; Novacaine administered to 253; number of treatments, 1,553.

Report of Work by Dr. John A. Monahan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat:

Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 292.

Number of inmates whose vision was particularly tested, 81.

Number of inmates given glasses, 23.

Number of inmates given treatment for eyes, 87.

Number of inmates given treatment for ears, 21.

Number of inmates given treatment for throat, 56.

Number of inmates given treatment for nose, 11.

Operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 13.

Special cases:—Fracture of nose, 2; sinusitis, 3; otitis-media, 2; deviated septum, 2.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 16.—*Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending November 20, 1932.*

Boys in the school November 30, 1931.....	306	
Committed during the year.....	385	
Re-committed during the year.....	9	
Received from Lyman School for Boys by transfer.....	8	
Returned from parole.....	197	
Returned from leave of absence.....	7	
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital.....	10	
Returned from State Infirmary, Tewksbury.....	4	
Returned from Worcester State Hospital.....	1	
Returned from Court.....	2	
	<hr/>	929
Paroled.....	369	
Returned cases re-paroled.....	178	
Granted leave of absence.....	7	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory.....	5	
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents, Bridgewater.....	7	
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital.....	10	
Taken to State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	2	
Taken to Worcester State Hospital.....	2	
Taken to Boston City Hospital.....	1	
Transferred to Lyman School for Boys.....	2	
Taken to Court on habeas and held.....	12	
Returned to Court, under age.....	1	
Absent without leave.....	10	
	<hr/>	606
Remaining in Industrial School for Boys November 30, 1932.....		323

TABLE 17.—*Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1932.*

Both parents born in the United States.....	73
Both parents foreign born.....	206
Father foreign born and mother native born.....	24
Father native born and mother foreign born.....	31
Mother foreign born and father unknown.....	11
Father foreign born and mother unknown.....	4
Father native born and mother unknown.....	5
Mother native born and father unknown.....	11
Nativity of parents unknown.....	37
Total.....	<hr/> 402

TABLE 18.—*Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1932.*

Born in the United States.....	383
Birthplace not known.....	1
Born in foreign countries.....	*18
Total.....	<hr/> 402

*Including Canada and provinces, 13; Italy, 2; Ireland, 1; Russia, 1; and Poland, 1.

TABLE 19.—*Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1932.*

Larceny.....	88	Being a runaway.....	5
Breaking and entering.....	42	Carrying a dangerous weapon.....	1
Breaking and entering and larceny.....	79	Lewdness.....	6
Attempt to break and enter.....	7	Drunkenness.....	3
Attempted larceny.....	3	Unnatural act.....	1
Forgery.....	1	Receiving stolen goods.....	2
Unlawful appropriation of auto.....	59	Vagrancy.....	3
Violating auto laws.....	14	Malicious mischief.....	5
Stubborn, disobedient and delinquent.....	37	Robbery.....	2
Assault.....	1	Robbery, armed.....	5
Assault and battery.....	11	Arson.....	1
Assault and robbery.....	1	Unlawfully riding freight car.....	1
Assault with dangerous weapon.....	3	False fire alarm.....	1
Indecent assault.....	5	Aiding prisoner to escape.....	1
Abuse of female child.....	5	Attempted arson.....	1
Failure on parole.....	8	Total.....	<hr/> 402

TABLE 20.—*Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1932.*

Had parents living, own or step-parents.....	288
Had father only.....	30
Had mother only.....	52
Had foster parents.....	4
Mother dead and father unknown.....	4
Father dead and mother unknown.....	2
Parents, unknown.....	7
Both parents dead.....	15
Had step-father.....	30

Had step-mother	17
Had intemperate father, i. e., father who drank liquor	74
Parents separated	35
Had members of family who had been arrested or imprisoned	108
Had parents owning residence	84
Had attended school within a year	143
Had attended school within two years	83
Had attended school within three years	51
Had attended school within four years	15
Had attended school within five years	2
Were attending school	108
Had been in court before	322
Had drunk intoxicating liquors	41
Had used tobacco	306
Had been inmates of another institution	60

TABLE 21.—*Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1932.*

Age	Number	Age	Number
Under 15	2	17-18	88
15-16	135	Over 18	9
16-17	168	Total	402

TABLE 22.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1932.*

Ungraded class	8	In 7th grade	115
In 4th grade or below	6	In 8th grade	104
In 5th grade	11	In High School	87
In 6th grade	71	Total	402

TABLE 23.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1932.*

BOYS PAROLED		LENGTH OF STAY		BOYS PAROLED		LENGTH OF STAY	
		YEARS	MONTHS			YEARS	MONTHS
1	—	2	—	38	—	10	—
2	—	3	—	23	—	11	—
3	—	4	—	10	1	—	—
12	—	5	—	4	1	1	—
55	—	6	—	2	1	2	—
82	—	7	—	1	1	3	—
87	—	8	—	3	1	4	—
45	—	9	—	1	1	6	—

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during year, 369; average length of stay in school, 8.04 months.

REPORT OF TREASURER

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1932:—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

<i>Income.</i>	
Personal Services:	
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	\$53.92
Sales	140.60
Interest earned	25.80
Total income	\$220.32
Other Receipts:	
Refunds of previous years	61.21
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth</i>	
Maintenance Appropriations:	
Advance	\$8,000.00
Receipts on accounts of maintenance	79,145.39
	<u>\$87,145.39</u>
	\$87,426.92

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:	
Institution income	\$220.32
Refunds, previous years	61.21
	<u>\$281.53</u>
Maintenance Appropriations:	
Payments on account of maintenance	\$79,145.39
Return of advance	8,000.00
	<u>\$87,145.39</u>
	\$87,426.92

MAINTENANCE

Transfer from Small Items	\$27.95
Balance from previous year brought forward.	524.60
Appropriation, current year.	152,050.00
	<hr/>
Expenses (as analyzed below)	\$152,602.55
	<hr/>
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth.	\$3,427.05

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services	\$77,052.17
Food	15,966.19
Medical and general care	3,644.20
Farm	11,982.55
Heat, light and power	14,003.00
Garage, stable and grounds	2,000.72
Travel, transportation and office expenses.	2,524.14
Religious instruction	2,000.00
Clothing and materials	9,183.39
Furnishings and household supplies	4,945.73
Repairs, ordinary	5,873.41

Total expenses for maintenance. \$149,175.50

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION

Brick cottage for boys:	
Amount appropriated.	\$80,000.00
Expended during fiscal year	58,209.70
Total expended to date	79,992.15
Balance at end of year	*7.85

*Carried to next year.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 330.

Total cost of maintenance, \$149,175.50.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$8.65.
 Receipts from sales, \$140.60.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0082.
 All other institution receipts, \$140.93.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0082.
 Net weekly per capita, \$8.64.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

November 30, 1932

REAL ESTATE

Land	\$33,908.00
Buildings	613,151.00
	<hr/>
Total real estate	\$647,059.00

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property	\$143,657.27
Total valuation of property	\$790,716.27

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	306	—	306
Number received during the year	623	—	623
Number passing out of the institution during the year	606	—	606
Number at end of the fiscal year	323	—	323
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present during year)	331	—	331
Number of individuals actually represented	762	—	762
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly)	55	22	77

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch, November 30, 1931	1,122
Number of boys paroled during year 1932	547
	<hr/>
	1,669

Became of age, died, honorably discharged	491
Number on visiting list, November 30, 1932	1,178
Net gain	56

Expenditures for the Institution

Current Expenses:	
1. Salaries and wages	\$77,052.17
2. Subsistence	15,966.19
3. Clothing	9,183.39
4. Ordinary repairs	5,873.41
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	41,100.34
	<hr/>
Total for institution	\$149,175.50

Expenditures for Parole Branch

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, C. Frederick Gilmore, Supt. (See page 24.)
Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent) : GEORGE P. CAMPBELL
Executive head of Parole Branch: C. FREDERICK GILMORE

BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

C. FREDERICK GILMORE, *Superintendent*

The year 1932 has been very trying in that it has been extremely difficult to provide wage homes for our wards. In previous years it has been possible to secure wage homes in different parts of the State. This year, because of the general financial depression, such homes have been very scarce.

On November 30, 1932 there were 2,688 boys on parole in the care of the Boys Parole Branch—1,510 boys on parole from the Lyman School for Boys, and 1,178 boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. This represents a net gain of 26 boys for the year.

The calls for assistance this year have exceeded those of any previous year. Many parents have stated that the family has subsisted on the earnings of our boys. Owing to financial conditions in the homes, there have been heavy withdrawals from the savings of our boys. Through our savings system, all wages of the boy in a wage home, in excess of necessary expenses, are placed to his credit in the savings bank, and kept to provide him with a working capital when he becomes of age. Only in case of great need may this money be withdrawn for the benefit of the boy or his family.

On November 30, 1932, this department held 533 separate bank accounts for boys in its care, with total deposits amounting to \$19,555.67.

With many parents receiving aid from the welfare departments, the demand for placing boys in foster homes has greatly increased during the past year, and many parents have requested us to place their boys in foster homes. So far as possible, boys have been placed in homes where their services have been accepted in lieu of payment for board.

The demand for clothing to be supplied by the branch has increased noticeably. Boys have come to the branch from many parts of the State believing that work might be found in larger cities, and they have had to be helped. A feature that cannot well be passed over is that many young men who have been wards of this branch, who are now well above the age of 21 years, have looked to us for advice and help. Many of these men are married and have families of their own. Whenever possible, work was found for them.

The natural feeling of unrest which goes with unstable conditions has also had to be taken into consideration, as it has necessitated replacing boys many times. In order to try to save boys from being returned to the two institutions, boys have been transferred from one foster home to another with the hope of a more satisfactory adjustment. It is regrettable that many of our boys do not seem to realize the extreme difficulty experienced in securing foster homes.

From the Lyman School for Boys there were paroled to their own homes, or to relatives, 455 boys; paroled to foster homes, at wages, 44 boys; paroled to foster homes, at board, 138 boys—a total of 637 boys. From the Industrial School for Boys, there were paroled 547 boys—474 boys to their own homes, or to relatives, and 73 boys to foster homes.

There have been 401 boys returned to the Lyman School—343 for violation of parole, and 58 for relocation and other purposes. Of the above number, 243 were returned from their own homes, and 158 were returned from foster homes. The number of boys returned to the Industrial School for Boys from parole during the fiscal year has been 197—176 for violation of parole and 21 for relocation and other purposes. Of the above number, 146 were returned from their own homes, and 51 from foster homes.

The Trustees granted honorable discharges to 91 boys, 44 of whom were on parole from the Lyman School for Boys and 47 boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. These boys had done exceptionally well.

The visitors made 21,608 visits during the year 1932—13,462 to boys on parole from the Lyman School for Boys, and 8,146 to boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. There were 1,642 home investigations made and 268 investigations made of foster-homes. To readjust boys, there were 790 relocations made. A total of 1,646 hours were devoted by the visitors in seeking employment for our wards.

The Superintendent of the Boys Parole Branch recommends that certain visitors devote their entire time to the smaller boys. The visitors selected for this type of work should be men of keen and sympathetic understanding, who would follow the boys in their schooling and every-day life. These men should do no court work. They should devote their time to working on so-called school-boy cases.

Attention is again called to the fact that the case load per visitor far exceeds what is practicable for best results. Attendance at courts and other hearings consumes much time, which could be better employed on the visiting work proper.

It must be borne in mind that this department, in common with other State departments, is compelled to handle problem cases where numerous other agencies have failed. There can be no refusal to accept the responsibilities entailed, or attempt to evade them. In this connection, all the members of our department have cheerfully faced and surmounted difficult tasks and trying situations. Naturally, where unemployment conditions prevail, burdens have been heavier than under normal conditions, but the morale of the department has been excellent.

During the past year, as formerly, there have been some changes in personnel.

Mr. Orrin A. Gardner retired from active service on December 15, 1931. Mr. Gardner came to the Boys Parole Department as a visitor on July 1, 1912, and was assigned to the placing district in the vicinity of Fall River. It was with genuine regret that his associates learned that failing health required him to give up his active duties. Mr. John F. McSweeney was appointed to succeed Mr. Gardner, and began work Jan. 4, 1932.

The department suffered another loss when the senior clerk and stenographer, Helen A. Doherty, resigned on December 30, 1931, to accept a position elsewhere. Miss Doherty had worked in the department a number of years and was well thought of by all her co-workers, who were sorry to see her go. She was succeeded by Leona D. Smethurst on February 1, 1932.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

I. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 24.—*Changes in number of Lyman School boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1932.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year 1931.....	1,540
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1932.....	637
Lyman School boys on visiting list during year 1932.....	2,177
Number of boys returned to Lyman School during year ending November 30, 1932.....	401
Became of age during year ending November 30, 1932.....	177
Boys committed to the Industrial School for Boys during year.....	4
Boys committed to other institutions during year.....	34
Boys who died during year.....	7
Honorably discharged from custody during year.....	44
	667
Number of Lyman School boys on parole November 30, 1932.....	1,510
Net loss.....	30

TABLE 25.—*Occupations of Lyman School Boys on parole November 30, 1932.*

	Number	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	14	.92
Out of Commonwealth.....	128	8.48
At board, attending school.....	109	7.22
Attending school, not boarded.....	294	19.47
Employed on farms.....	76	5.03
In mills (textile).....	13	.86
In other mills and factories.....	55	3.64
Idle.....	331	21.92
Classed as laborers.....	42	2.78

In machine shops	10	.66
In shoe shops	31	2.05
Clerks and in stores	28	1.86
In other institutions	11	.73
Ill	6	.40
Occupations unknown	8	.53
Odd jobs	81	5.37
Whereabouts and occupations unknown	93	6.16
In printing plants	3	.20
Recently released	16	1.06
Messengers and doing errands	12	.79
In different occupations	83	5.5
Teamsters and truck drivers	66	4.37
	1,510	100.00

The records of the above 1,510 boys show that at the time of the last report 1,016 or 67.28% were doing well, 135 or 8.94% were doing fairly well, 130 or 8.61% were doing badly, 128 or 8.48% were out of the Commonwealth, whereabouts and conduct of 93 or 6.13% were unknown, and occupations of 8 or .53% unknown.

TABLE 26.—*Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1932.*

Number of boys paroled to their own homes, or with relatives	455
Number of boys paroled to others	44
Number of boys paroled and boarded out	138

Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects of visitation	637
Number of individuals at board November 30, 1932	109

TABLE 27.—*Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending November 30, 1932.*

For violation of parole	343
For relocation and other purposes	58

Total number returned 401

TABLE 28.—*Occupations of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1932.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	16	9.04
On farms	3	1.69
In textile mills	4	2.26
Chauffeurs	7	3.96
In different occupations	23	12.99
Whereabouts unknown and out of Commonwealth	37	20.9
Occupations unknown	26	14.69
Idle	21	11.87
In factories	9	5.09
In institutions	2	1.13
School	1	.56
Odd jobs	26	14.69
Clerks	2	1.13
	177	100.00

TABLE 29.—*Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1932.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	77	43.5
Doing fairly well	36	20.34
Doing badly	22	12.43
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	42	23.73
	177	100.00

During the year 15 boys who became of age in 1932 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table

TABLE 30.—*Status November 30, 1932, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army, Navy, and Marines	14
On parole to parents, or with other relatives	1,079
On parole to others	87
On parole at board	109
On parole out of Commonwealth	128
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown	93
Total outside the School	1,510

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 31.—*Changes in number of Industrial School Boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1932.*

Total number of Industrial School Boys on parole at the end of year 1931.....	1,122
Number of boys paroled during year ending Nov. 30, 1932.....	547
Number of Industrial School Boys on visiting list during year 1932.....	1,669
Number of boys returned to Industrial School during year ending Nov. 30, 1932.....	197
Became of age during year.....	188
Committed to other institutions during year.....	49
Honorably discharged from custody during year.....	47
Died during year.....	1
Number of boys re-committed during year.....	9
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys, Nov. 30, 1932.....	491
Net gain.....	1,178
	56

TABLE 32.—*Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys on November 30, 1932.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	24	2.04
Machinists.....	3	.25
Employed on farms.....	67	5.69
Doing odd jobs.....	140	11.88
In textile mills.....	10	.85
In shoe shops.....	28	2.38
Classed as laborers.....	54	4.58
Clerks and working in stores.....	36	3.06
Other factories.....	40	3.40
Recently released.....	48	4.07
Teamsters and truck drivers.....	52	4.42
In different occupations.....	119	10.10
In institutions.....	24	2.04
Out of Commonwealth.....	75	6.37
Idle.....	342	29.03
In school.....	43	3.65
Whereabouts and occupations unknown.....	60	5.09
Printing.....	2	.17
Ill.....	11	.93
	1,178	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 1,178 boys show that at the time of the last report 886 or 75.21% were doing well, 79 or 6.71% were doing fairly well, 78 or 6.62% were doing poorly, 75 or 6.37% were out of State, and 60 or 5.09% were unknown.

TABLE 33.—*Occupations of boys who had been in the Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1932.*

	Number	Per Cent
Whereabouts unknown.....	29	15.43
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	19	10.11
Chauffeurs.....	8	4.26
Employed on farms.....	8	4.26
In textile mills, other mills and factories.....	9	4.78
Classed as laborers.....	3	1.59
Out of Commonwealth.....	22	11.70
Ill.....	1	.53
Odd jobs.....	17	9.04
In different occupations.....	24	12.77
Clerks.....	2	1.06
Idle.....	41	21.81
In other institutions.....	5	2.66
	188	100.00

TABLE 34.—*Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1932.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well.....	84	44.68
Doing fairly well.....	27	14.36
Doing badly.....	36	19.15
Whereabouts and conduct unknown.....	41	21.81
	188	100.00

During the year 23 boys who became of age in 1932 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 35.—*Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys, year ending November 30, 1932.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks.....		\$39,352.24
Travel of visitors and boys:		
Travel of visitors.....	\$9,072.29	
Auto hire for visitors, and use of visitors' own autos.....	3,430.88	
Telephone and telegraph.....	1,650.78	
Travel of boys.....	3,333.91	
Auto hire for boys.....	150.75	
Return of runaways and sundries.....	66.35	
		17,704.96
Office expenses:		
Postage.....	\$654.27	
Stationery and office supplies.....	1,145.95	
Telephone and telegraph.....	515.17	
Rent.....	1,145.00	
Sundries.....	146.59	
		3,606.98
Boys boarded out:		
Board.....	\$15,455.40	
Clothing.....	9,936.45	
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists, hospital expenses).....	1,106.75	
		26,498.60
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys.....		\$87,662.78
Instruction in public schools for boys (and girls) boarded out.....		\$8,632.81

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

During the past year 152 girls were committed to the Industrial School for Girls, 78 were returned and 316 were paroled or otherwise released. There were 290 girls registered at the end of the year, with 358 as the highest number for any one day. The daily average number during the year was 331.

In conjunction with the academic and industrial activities in the central school building, approximately 100 girls receive household training during the morning in the kitchens of the various other units of the school. In the afternoon all girls in the main school, with the exception of the newly committed girls, are in the school building, where the main activities of the school department are centered. This building is equipped with six academic class rooms, three sewing rooms, a domestic science room, a handicraft room, a gymnasium, an assembly hall and an office, with library. Thus it will be seen that it is in itself a rather complete unit providing academic, industrial and recreational facilities.

A girl committed to the school remains in the receiving cottage approximately six weeks, where she receives her initial academic and industrial training, and is then transferred to the central school building for the remainder of her academic work.

By the time a girl is ready to enter the central school building, the various reports on her mental tests are available, a general school test has been given, and follow-up work on the same has been done. Therefore she may now be placed in an academic class with a reasonable degree of accuracy. In fact, the school tests, while simple, have proven so satisfactory that it is seldom necessary to relocate the girl. Moreover, previous to her transfer, a personal interview with the principal has helped to discover her interests and ambitions and these form the basis of the planning of the remainder of her program.

As a result of the excellent work done in the receiving cottage and intelligent placement, the girl, with few exceptions, is most responsive. She wishes to do well and to make a success of things. It then becomes the duty and pleasure of the members of the school department to foster this attitude and to encourage the girl to increased effort. Gradually her point of view towards life must be changed. Stability must somehow be secured—in fact, re-education along all lines must be done if she is to take her place later satisfactorily in the community.

With the increasing need of education in these times of economic stress, effort is being made to a greater degree even than usual to create a belief in and desire for further knowledge.

The fundamentals of the academic work are based on the public school requirements of the various grades, in addition to such subjects as might tend to broaden the girl's interest. The younger girls are given practically full time school work, and extra time is given to the high school group.

Handicrafts. Sewing is emphasized and training provided in model and intermediate sewing, with dressmaking for the more efficient. The parole outfits have become more suitable, and dresses are now made sufficiently attractive for street wear when the girls leave the school.

Embroidery is much liked by the girls and is being given to a large number. Hooked rugs have maintained popularity. Braided rugs and patchwork quilts have also been made. Many chairs were caned during the year and some basketry done.

Domestic Science. No department is more popular than that of domestic science. The work is practical and continues to be planned on the meal basis which has been found by far the more satisfactory course. Occasional social functions, as simple "teas," prepared as for guests, provide additional experience for those enrolled in these classes. A class in home making was given to the seventh grade. This included the making of notebooks, which developed interest and pride in this work.

Music. Class work is given in music in all academic school rooms. In addition to this, general school rehearsals are held three times a week and extra time is given to preparation for the Sunday services. A general choir receives instruction twice a week.

The pageants presented at Christmas, Easter, and at the June graduation exercises owed much of their success to the musical part of the program.

Physical Training. Academic classes are scheduled to the gymnasium twice a week as a part of the regular work. Here an informal program of gymnastic exercises, folk dances and games is carried out. The annual exhibition of gymnastic work was held in the Chapel on April 19th and proved very successful. During the past year a regular program of supervised play was arranged for Saturday afternoons, the girls coming to the gymnasium for their games or to a nearby playground if the weather was suitable. Old and new games have been taught and tournaments in such games as volley ball and basket ball have been organized and played off evenings. The girls have been enthusiastic over these tournaments and valuable training in teamwork has been accomplished.

Assemblies. Friday assemblies have become an integral part of the school system. They continue to be pupil-prepared and presented. A number of excellent plays were given. Many of these were based on English literature requirements and worked out in dramatic form by the girls. Others were presented by the commercial and domestic science classes. Current event pictures, thrown on the screen, with brief explanations of the same, form a regular feature.

The assembly project offers an outlet for the emotions of certain girls, develops self-reliance in others, and to all affords a wholesome view-point and a variety of subjects, which, on account of limited time in the class room, could not otherwise be presented.

Graduation Exercises. The annual graduation exercises were held in the Chapel on June 22, and the pageant repeated on June 25. Twenty-nine members of the eighth grade received promotion to the high school class at this time. Exhibits of work in all departments were shown in the school building and much credit was due the teachers for their attractive rooms.

The pageant "Under the Stars and Stripes" was presented as part of the graduation exercises. The excellence of this production was due to the efforts of the music teacher, assisted by the gymnastic and piano teachers.

Library. The library, consisting of over two thousand volumes, is in constant use. Not only are books of fiction popular but there is a steady demand for books correlating with the various school subjects—cook books, collections of poems, plays and games, books of etiquette, and books of vocational help.

As an aid to character building, an experiment was tried with report cards, for high school and upper grade girls, that included citizenship ratings and aimed to correct individual failings. It is hoped that this idea may be developed further next year.

One of the most encouraging things about the work has been the interest the

girls have taken in their school work—and this more especially because so many have disliked school on entrance.

Farm. Potatoes and other vegetables sufficient for the needs of the institution were produced by the farm. There was a normal supply of small fruits and apples. Milk for the use of the institution was furnished by the dairy, and 21,000 pounds of fresh pork provided.

Improvements. The construction of the new cottage, which was begun in the early part of October, 1931, has been completed. The cottage, opened for occupancy in November, has relieved the crowded conditions. The grounds around the new cottage have been graded and the lawn seeded.

Work on the draining and grading of the athletic field, commenced in 1931, has been continued but not yet completed.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, M. D.

The following report of the medical work at the hospital for the year ending November 30, 1932, is respectfully submitted:—

Number of visits by school physician, 326.

Number of visits by other physicians, 25.

Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 12,406.

Number of cases admitted to hospital, ward patients, 625.

Average number of patients in hospital, 4.

Number of commitments examined by physician, 152.

Number of returned girls examined by physician, 93.

Number having blood taken for a Wassermann reaction, 653.

Number of smears taken, 670.

Total number of treatments for specific diseases, 7,198.

Number of girls taken to other hospitals for operation, 3.

Number of girls taken to other hospitals for consultation and treatment, 36.

Number of girls pregnant when committed, 17.

Number of returned girls pregnant, 9.

Number of X-rays taken, 2.

Number of injections of pituitrin, 7.

Number of injections of tetanus antitoxin, 2.

Number of girls vaccinated, 8.

Number of urine analysis, 287.

Number of chest examinations, 285.

Number of girls examined on leaving school, 137.

Number of visits to other dentists, 1.

Number of visits to dermatologist, 1.

Report of work of Dr. William E. Dolan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat:

Number of visits, 24.

Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 151.

Number of other eye examinations, 121.

Number of other ear examinations, 84.

Number of other nose examinations, 30.

Number of other throat examinations, 18.

Number of prescriptions for glasses given, 28.

Glasses adjusted and repaired, 118.

Number of girls whose glasses were examined, 50.

Number of girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving school, 137.

Number of operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 9.

Total number of girls seen, 620.

Report of Dental Work performed by Doctor Edward T. Fox:

Number of visits made, 53.

Amalgam fillings, 117.

Enamel fillings, 221.

Cement fillings, 118.

Extractions, 359.

Gas administrations, 3.

Novocaine administrations, 312.

Cleansings, 162.

Pulp removed, 1.

Treatments, 83.

Girls whose teeth were charted, 165.

Partial plates, 13.

Gold inlays, 6.

Impressions, 22.

Number of girls seen, 1,088.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(The following statistics were prepared by the Girls Parole Branch)

TABLE 36.—*Total number of girls in custody of Trustees, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1931.....	342	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, Nov. 30, 1931.....	666	
Total number in custody, Nov. 30, 1932.....	1,008	
Committed during the year ending Nov. 30, 1932.....	152	
Received from Reformatory for Women (on parole).....	1	
		1,161
Attained majority during year ending Nov. 30, 1932.....	99	
Honorably discharged during the year.....	79	
In other institutions by transfer or commitment.....	10	
Died.....	5	
		193
Total number in custody, Nov. 30, 1932.....		968

TABLE 37.—*Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1932.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1931.....	342	
Since committed.....	152	
		494
Recalled to the school:		
From attending court.....	1	
From visit home.....	1	
From funeral.....	2	
From running from the school.....	3	
From hospitals.....	26	
For a visit.....	1	
		34
Returned from parole:		
For medical care.....	16	
For further training.....	23	
For violation of parole.....	37	
By order of court.....	2	
		78
		112
		606
Released from school:		
On parole to parents or relatives.....	117	
On parole to parents to attend school.....	21	
On parole to other families for wages.....	114	
On parole to other families to attend school.....	9	
For a visit home.....	1	
From visit to Industrial School.....	1	
To attend court.....	1	
For funeral.....	2	
Ran from Industrial School for Girls.....	5	
Transferred to hospitals.....	37	
Committed to Belchertown State School.....	1	
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents.....	4	
Committed to Worcester State Hospital.....	1	
Committed to Wrentham State School.....	1	
Transferred to private institution.....	1	
		316
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1932.....		290

TABLE 38.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1932.*

GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	Years	Months		Years	Months
1	—	3 ¹	12	1	6
1	—	4 ¹	8	1	7
2	—	8 ¹	11	1	8
1	—	11 ¹	8	1	9
1	—	25 ¹	8	1	10
2	—	1	10	1	11
2	—	2	10	2	—
3	—	3	13	2	1
3	—	4	5	2	2
3	—	5	4	2	3
3	—	6	3	2	4
3	—	8	2	2	5
3	—	9	4	2	6
3	—	10	5	2	7
8	—	11	1	2	8
2	1	—	2	2	9
7	1	1	1	3	—
3	1	2	1	3	3
6	1	3	1	3	7
5	1	4	1	3	8
12	1	5	1	3	10

¹Days.

Total number paroled for first time during year, 185; average length of stay in school 1 year, 6 months, 19 days. The length of stay for longer periods is usually because of physical or mental weakness.

TABLE 39.—*Causes of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1932.*

Adultery	1
Breaking and entering in the daytime	1
Breaking, entering and larceny	1
Delinquent	4
Delinquent by reason of lewd and lascivious cohabitation	2
Delinquent—lewd, wanton and lascivious	12
Delinquent—stubborn	1
Fornication	7
Habitually associating with vicious and immoral person	1
Larceny	8
Lewdness	20
Lewdness—being a runaway	1
Lewd and lascivious	6
Lewd person	2
Lewd person in speech and behavior	1
Lewd, wanton and lascivious person in speech and behavior	4
Lewd and wanton person in behavior	2
Runaway	13
Stubborn child	37
Stubborn and disobedient	4
Stubbornness	20
Transferred from Division of Child Guardianship	3
Delinquent	1
Runaway	1
Stubbornness	1
Violation of probation	1
Total number committed	152

TABLE 40.—*Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1932.*

Between 8 and 9 years	1	Between 13 and 14 years	12
Between 9 and 10 years	1	Between 14 and 15 years	26
Between 10 and 11 years	3	Between 15 and 16 years	39
Between 11 and 12 years	3	Between 16 and 17 years	54
Between 12 and 13 years	8	Between 17 and 18 years	4
		Between 18 and 19 years	1

Total number committed 152

Average age at time of commitment, 15 years, 2 months, 8 days.

TABLE 41.—*Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1932*

Born in the United States	146
Born in foreign countries	6
Canada	3
Nova Scotia	1
Italy	1
West Indies	1

Total number committed 152

TABLE 42.—*Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1932.*

Both parents born in the United States.....	52	Both parents foreign born.....	68
Father native born and mother foreign.....	11	Father foreign born and mother native.....	18
Mother native, and father unknown.....	2	Nativity of both parents unknown.....	1
		Total number committed.....	152

TABLE 43.—*Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during the year ending November 30, 1932.*

In school.....	70	Clerk.....	1
Factory work.....	3	Idle.....	71
Housework.....	7		
		Total number committed.....	152

TABLE 44.—*Education, progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1932.*

In high school (1st year).....	8	In grade VI.....	24
In high school (2d year).....	5	In grade V.....	8
In high school (3d year).....	5	In grade IV.....	5
In grade IX.....	8	In grade III.....	2
In grade VIII.....	42	Special classes.....	14
In grade VII.....	31		
		Total number committed.....	152
In school when committed.....	70	Out of school between two and three years..	15
Out of school less than one year.....	33	Out of school between three and four years..	2
Out of school between one and two years.....	31	Out of school four years.....	1
		Total number committed.....	152

REPORT OF TREASURER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1932:

CASH ACCOUNT *Receipts*

<i>Income</i>	
Personal Services:	
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....	\$42.74
Sales.....	318.62
Miscellaneous.....	57.45
Total income.....	<u>\$418.81</u>

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

Appropriations:	
Advance.....	\$8,000.00
Payments on account of maintenance.....	74,332.52
Maintenance refunds.....	76.68
	<u>\$82,409.20</u>
	\$82,828.01

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:	
Institution income.....	\$418.81
Refunds, account maintenance.....	76.68
	<u>\$495.49</u>
Maintenance Appropriations:	
On account of maintenance.....	\$74,332.52
Return of advance.....	8,000.00
	<u>\$82,332.52</u>
	\$82,828.01

Maintenance

Appropriation.....	\$141,650.00
Expenses (as analyzed below).....	138,264.26
	<u>\$3,385.74</u>

Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth.....

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services.....	\$73,066.72
Food.....	12,799.69
Medical and general care.....	3,518.91
Farm.....	10,122.48
Heat light and power.....	14,075.67
Garage, stable and grounds.....	1,620.95
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	1,628.10
Religious instruction.....	1,723.45
Clothing and materials.....	7,493.48
Furnishings and household supplies.....	6,999.88
Repairs, ordinary.....	4,513.18
Repairs and renewals.....	701.75
	<u>\$138,264.26</u>
Total expenses for maintenance.....	\$138,264.26

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION

Object	Whole Amount	Expended during fiscal year	Total expended to date	Balance at end of year
Cottage for girls	\$75,000.00	\$55,490.65	74,479.65	\$520.35
During the year the average number of inmates has been 331.36.				
Total cost for maintenance, \$138,264.26.				
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$7.9803.				
Receipt from sales, \$318.62.				
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0183.				
All other institution receipts, \$100.19.				
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0057.				
Net weekly per capita, \$7.9563.				

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

November 30, 1932

REAL ESTATE		
Land		\$24,800.00
Buildings		475,425.00
Total real estate		\$500,225.00
PERSONAL PROPERTY		
Personal property		\$106,750.75
Total valuation of property		\$606,975.75

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Number in Institution

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	—	342	342
Number received during year (committed, 152; returned from parole, 111)	—	263	263
Number passing out of the institution during the year	—	315	315
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution	—	209	290
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	—	331.36	331.36
Average number of officers and employees during the year	26	53	79

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number in care of parole branch for part or all of the year	904
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody	193
Employees of parole branch	18

Expenditures for the Institution

Current expenses:		
Salaries and wages		\$73,066.72
Travel, transportation, etc.		1,628.10
Food		12,799.69
Religious instruction		1,723.45
Clothing and materials		7,493.48
Furnishings and household supplies		6,999.88
Medical and general care		3,518.91
Heat, light and power		14,075.67
Farm and stable		10,122.48
Grounds		1,620.95
Repairs, ordinary		4,513.18
Repairs and renewals		701.75
		\$138,264.26

Executive head of institution (superintendent) : CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.

Executive head of Parole Branch : ALMEDA F. CREE.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent*

The supervision and training of a once delinquent girl in the community, through adolescent years, is a task fraught with many handicaps and pitfalls. It requires great patience, understanding and devotion from one who undertakes it.

The homes from which our girls have come, in many cases, have been barren, with nothing to stimulate the imagination, few pretty things, and serious contact with the money problem. The natural channels of child thought and expression have been stifled. The forces of the physical and mental life have been repressed or perverted. All this has produced an abnormal beginning. It is the work of the Industrial School and of the parole branch to turn back these deflected currents into normal processes. It is encouraging to see that this is being accomplished in many cases, as the development of character is the fundamental aim of all social work.

The increased number of girls per visitor has increased the seriousness of our problems and decreased the efficiency of the department. It is only through quality of individual work that our girls can be reformed. The staff of visitors has been increased by only one in the past fourteen years, although the number of girls on parole has more than doubled. A visitor of sex delinquent girls should not be expected to supervise more than 40 girls. Often the number of boys and girls on parole are compared. This does not seem a fair comparison. It is not so much the number of individuals but the seriousness of the problems that each individual presents in the community. It requires greater foresight and vigilance to safeguard a girl in the community than a boy.

The community should be aroused to a realization of its responsibility in helping in the adjustment and the absorption of the Industrial School girl into the community. But the communities throughout the state are very slow in accepting any responsibility, or showing any interest in the readjustment of the paroled girl.

Nine hundred and four individual girls (and 58 babies) were cared for during the year ending November 30, 1932. The weekly per capita cost was \$1.52. On November 30, 1932, 678 girls were on parole. The average age was 18 years and 4 months. The ages of 477 girls were 18 years and over, 170 girls were between 16 and 18 years of age, 31 girls were under 16 years of age. The youngest girl was 10 years old.

All but 24 girls were mentally examined before commitment, while at the Industrial School, or while on parole. The diagnoses were normal, 116; supernormal, 13; dull normal, 259; borderline, 139; moron, 63; feeble-minded, 49; mentally deficient, 8; conduct disorder, 6; psychotic, 1. These mental diagnoses give a better understanding of what might naturally be expected from such variations from normal mentality. It is the visitor, however, who makes the real test as to the ability of each individual girl to meet the temptations and discouragements of life in the community.

COMMITMENTS

To review briefly the history of the girls committed to the Industrial School each year gives some idea of the material which the School and the Parole Department have presented for development. (See tables 39-44 inclusive.)

There are other factors which are more vital concerning the girls, such as, girls whose mothers worked outside of the home, 27; girls whose parents were separated, 31; girls who had step-fathers, 20; girls who had step-mothers, 15; girls whose parents were dead, 4; girls whose mothers were dead, 22; girls whose fathers were dead, 30; girls who were adopted, 2; girls living in foster homes, 26; girls without homes, 7; girls who have immediate relatives in penal institutions, 20; girls who have alcoholic or immoral relatives living in the home, 84; girls who were illegitimate, 13; girls who had illegitimate children, 10; girls who were pregnant when committed, 16; girls who were married, 3; girls who were supervised by other organizations, 84; girls who had been in other institutions, 31; and girls with previous court records, 53.

The work of the investigation of the heredity and environment of the girls committed to the Industrial School, and the recording of the histories of these girls, deserves mention because of the value of this work. It is important to know all the facts about a girl's heredity and environment that have contributed to her delinquencies. These investigations have been made with tact and fair-mindedness and with as much thoroughness as time would permit. When all information is collected, there still remains the difficult task of digesting those various and often-conflicting bits of information and compiling it into a workable report.

WORK OF PLACING AND VISITING GIRLS

The crucial test of the efficiency of the work of the Parole Department is the happiness and development of the girls on parole.

To find foster homes suitable for the continued care and training of juvenile delinquent girls has always been a difficult task. This year's work was made much more difficult by unemployment. With so many women and girls out of work, the churches of all denominations, social agencies, both public and private, probation officers and teachers were all looking for families needing maids and

mothers' helpers in which they might place those in whom they were interested. Many of these women and girls were willing to work for small wages, some for room and board. This reduced the number of available homes for our girls.

Many of our experienced employers have given up helpers because of reduced incomes. In spite of all these obstacles, however, the department has had more girls in foster homes than ever before. It has required much traveling and advertising, much interviewing and the investigation of many homes to keep pace with the demand. The foster-home finder has worked untiringly to find special homes for the special girls, and there are many of them. It requires a special kind of woman to fill the needs of many of our girls. She must be kind and patient, firm yet reasonable, interested and understanding, honest and cooperative, and last, but not least, she must have a motherly heart and a sense of humor.

It must be borne in mind that it is not the number of visits that a visitor makes in a year, but the quality of the visits. If her visits have given the girls a better outlook on life and a greater determination to succeed in spite of any odds—if the girls and their employers or relatives have a better understanding of each other, a greater confidence in the department, and an incentive to fresh endeavor—then the purpose of the Parole Branch has been accomplished.

Three hundred and forty-eight girls were in housework positions during the year. Three hundred and fifty-seven foster homes were used 557 times. Two hundred and nine homes of applicants for mothers' helpers were investigated and 109 new foster homes used. Two hundred forty-five homes used in former years were used again this year. One hundred eighty-six new applications for girls were received.

Seventy-six girls were paroled from the Industrial School to foster homes for the first time. Ninety-three girls were paroled to homes of relatives for the first time. Forty-seven returned girls were paroled to foster homes, and 45 returned girls were paroled to their own homes during the year. Twenty-four girls were placed in hospitals. This makes a total of 285 girls who were paroled during the year.

The conduct of all girls on parole on November 30, 1932, groups itself as follows:—Very good, 413 girls, or 60.9 per cent; fair, 123, or 18.1 per cent; unsatisfactory, 85 girls, or 12.6 per cent; unknown, 57 girls, or 8.4 per cent (these girls were either runaways or out of the State, and the department had no recent information about them).

The occupations of all girls on November 30, 1932, were:—Housework, 225 girls; dressmaking, 1; laundry, 9; hospital ward work, 1; factory work, 44; store clerks, 7; waitresses, 10; office clerk, 1; beauty shop, 2; soda fountain clerk, 1; usher, 1; nursemaids, 2; clam shucker, 1. Their wages ranged from \$6 to \$18 a week. One hundred twenty-six girls were unemployed. One hundred eight girls were married.

There were 2,460 relocations of girls made during the year. The visitors made 7,100 visits. The department interviewed 7,182 persons in doing its year's work.

FURTHER EDUCATION OF GIRLS

The young paroled girl should be placed in the public school as early as possible. The younger she can be adjusted in home and school, the more certain is her success. The public school is the normal place for the girl. She finds there companionship and interests which her age demands.

The department had 82 girls enrolled in the public schools during the year. Thirty girls were enrolled in grammar school, 38 in High School, 3 attended business college, 11 were in continuation schools. The ages of these school girls ranged from 10 to 20 years.

Thirty-five of these girls worked in foster-homes; 8 girls were boarded in foster homes; and 39 girls lived in the homes of relatives.

The young school girls require much visiting to help them to adjust themselves in the community. With the girl living with relatives it is a constant care to see that the girl is kept with her family in the evening, and that she gets a reasonable amount and the right kind of recreation. Much credit is due the girl in the foster home who sticks to her school. It is not easy to attend school and at the same time work to earn something toward one's expenses.

GIRLS LEAVING THE CUSTODY OF THE TRUSTEES

There are five avenues through which girls may pass out of the care of the Trustees:—(1) By reaching their majority; (2) by being committed to other institu-

tions; (3) by being discharged as an unfit subject; (4) by being honorably discharged; and (5) by death.

Group 1. During 1932, there were 99 girls who reached their majority. The future behavior of many of these girls is dependent upon surrounding influences rather than upon strength of character. This makes their future success not without hazard. It is the most discouraging feature of our work that many of the girls still need custodial care when they become twenty-one, but the law releases them. Some drift back into their old life, or to a worse life—a menace to the State which has already spent much money on them.

Group 2. During the year 8 girls were committed or transferred to other institutions:—Department for Female Defective Delinquents, 4; Wrentham State School, 1; Reformatory for Women, 2; and State Hospital for the Insane, 1.

Group 3. No one was discharged as an unfit subject.

Group 4. Many a girl has been encouraged to do her best work because of the goal set by the possibility of earning an honorable discharge. Throughout the year, 79 girls were honorably discharged. Their wages ranged from \$7 to \$22 a week. Six girls were unemployed. Twenty-seven girls were married and living in their own homes. One girl was a widow. The youngest girl was 19 years old when honorably discharged; the oldest girl was 20 years, 10 months.

Group 5. Four girls died during the year. They were all living at home.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED GIRLS

(Period of 16 years)

From June, 1916, when the law governing honorable discharges was passed, to November 30, 1932, the Trustees have given 751 girls an honorable discharge. Many of these girls have kept in touch with their visitors; others, the department has heard about recently through former employers, or through town or city officials who have known the girls and their families. The reports are most gratifying. Two hundred seventy-eight girls are married and doing well, while 10 girls are married and not doing well; 16 girls are separated or divorced, but doing well; 2 girls are widowed and doing well; 169 unmarried girls are doing well, while 28 unmarried girls are not doing well; 7 girls have died, and 241 have not been heard from recently. Ninety-two and five-tenths per cent of the girls heard from are known to be respectable citizens. The interesting variety of these girls' lives and their attainments is a matter of surprise and gratification to the department.

HEALTH (PHYSICAL AND MENTAL)

The closest supervision of the girls' health is given at all times. This is one of the greatest services that can be rendered to them. With this objective, 352 girls were taken 1,375 times to 20 different hospitals, private doctors, and dentists. There were 102 ward patients.

The hospital work increases from year to year, as the number of girls in the care of the department increases.

The follow-up work of the girls who have had venereal disease makes up a large part of the hospital work. It is necessary for many of those girls to make weekly trips to the hospital for treatment, and in some cases the hospital advises bi-weekly treatments.

The employers and boarding women are required to report to the parole department any illness of the girls in their homes, however slight. The relatives with whom the girls live are requested to do the same.

GIRLS BANK SAVINGS

The girls are taught from the beginning of their parole to aspire to be self-supporting and to save regularly for the future. The girls who earned more than they needed for their own support were allowed to give most generously through the year to their families.

On November 30, 1932, there were 248 active accounts. Two hundred ninety-one girls had bank accounts through the year, totaling \$16,139.01, which is less than in former years, due to the unusually small wages which the girls earned. Five accounts were over \$200, the largest account being \$331.53.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

TABLE 45.—*Status November 30, 1932, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts	207
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts	33
On parole in families earning wages	166
Attending school, earning wages	12
Attending school, boarding	4
Attending school, living at home	21
In hospitals or convalescent homes	30
Married (subject to recall for cause)	108
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd	26
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd outside of Massachusetts	2
Boarding temporarily	12
Left home or places, whereabouts unknown:	
a. This year	43
b. Previously	11
c. From Industrial School	3
	<hr/> 678
In school November 30, 1932	290
	<hr/> 968

TABLE 46.—*Cash account of girls on parole, year ending Nov. 30, 1932*

Balance on deposit Dec. 1, 1931	\$20,754.81
Cash received from savings to credit of 291 girls and other ¹ sources from Dec. 1, 1931 to Nov. 30, 1932	\$16,139.01
Interest on deposits	610.10
	<hr/>
By 1,368 deposits with the department	16,749.11
	<hr/>
	\$37,503.92
Cash ² withdrawn by 338 girls	22,268.08
Balance on deposit Nov. 30, 1932	\$15,235.84

¹Other sources means from parents or relatives, court fees, etc.²Cash withdrawn for clothing, dentists, doctors, help at home, board, traveling expenses, to close account, etc.TABLE 47.—*Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending Nov. 30, 1932*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks		\$32,832.00
Visitors:		
Travel	\$5,097.39	
Taxi hire and use of visitors' own auto	895.90	
	<hr/>	5,993.29
Office expenses:		
Advertising	\$216.94	
Postage	531.03	
Stationery and office supplies	658.04	
Telephone and telegrams	1,590.36	
Rent	3,210.00	
Sundries	101.02	
Exercises for girls receiving an honorable discharge	139.95	
	<hr/>	6,447.34
Total expended for administration and visiting		\$45,272.63
Assistance to girls:		
Board	\$2,507.02	
Clothing	1,649.68	
Medicine and medical attention (including dental work)	702.30	
Travel	1,516.47	
Miscellaneous	73.16	
	<hr/>	
Total expended for girls		\$6,448.63
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls		\$51,721.26

TRUST FUNDS¹
 LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Lyman School—Lyman Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1931	\$4,210.66	\$44,000.00	\$48,210.66
Receipts in 1931-32			
Income from investments	\$2,209.03		
Discount on securities purchased	88.26		
	<hr/>		2,297.29
Securities matured	\$2,297.29		
Securities purchased	1,500.00		
	<hr/>	1,500.00	
	\$8,007.95	\$45,500.00	\$50,507.95
Payments in 1931-32			
Securities purchased	\$1,500.00		
Securities matured		1,500.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Balance November 30, 1932	\$6,507.95	\$44,000.00	\$50,507.95

Present Investments

Akron, Ohio, bond.	\$400.00
Boston bond.	1,500.00
Boston & Albany R.R. stock.	300 00
Canton (Ohio) bonds.	5,000.00
Columbus (Ohio) bonds.	11,500.00
Everett bond.	3,000.00
Muskegon, Mich.	1,300.00
New York (State) bond.	1,000.00
Worcester Trust Company certificates.	406.00
United States Treasury bonds.	2,000.00
State of Minnesota bonds.	8,000.00
West Virginia bonds.	9,600.00

Cash on hand.	6,507.95	\$44,000.00	
			\$50,507.95

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund

Balance December 1, 1931.	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
No transactions in 1931-1932.		
Balance November 30, 1932.	20,000.00	20,000.00

Present Investments

Boston & Albany R.R. certificates.	\$14,000.00
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds.	5,000.00
New London & Northern R.R. Co. certificate.	1,000.00
	\$20,000.00

Income, Lyman Trust Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1931.	\$5,057.14		\$5,057.14
<i>Receipts in 1931-32</i>			
Income from investments.	1,565.86		1,565.86
	\$6,623.00		\$6,623.00
<i>Payments in 1931-32</i>			
Lyman School for Boys.	\$727.35		\$727.35
Balance November 30, 1933.	\$5,895.65		\$5,895.65
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand.			\$5,895.65

Lyman School, Lamb Fund

Balance December 1, 1931.		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Receipts in 1931-32</i>			
Securities matured.	\$1,000.00		
Securities purchased.		1,000.00	
	\$1,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Payments in 1931-32</i>			
Securities purchased.	\$1,000.00		
Securities matured.		1,000.00	
		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston bond.			\$1,000.00

Income Lamb Fund

Balance December 1, 1931.	\$676.12	\$100.00	\$776.12
<i>Receipts in 1931-32</i>			
Income from investments.	\$60.63		
Discount on securities purchased.	58.84		
	119.47		119.47
	\$795.89	\$100.00	\$895.98
<i>Payments in 1931-32</i>			
Lyman School for Boys.	none		none
Balance November 30, 1932.	\$795.89	\$100.00	\$895.89
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. stock.		\$100.00	
Cash on hand.		\$795.89	\$895.89

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1931.		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1931-32.			
Balance November 30, 1932.		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Providence, R. I. bond.		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Lamb Fund

Balance December 1, 1931.....	\$59.24	\$59.24
<i>Receipts in 1930-31</i>		
Income from investments.....	40.24	\$40.24
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$99.48	\$99.48
<i>Payments in 1931-32</i>		
Industrial School for Girls.....	\$76.89	\$76.89
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance November 30, 1932.....	\$22.59	\$22.59
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Cash on hand.....		\$22.59

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund

Balance December 1, 1931.....	\$1,000.0	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1931-32.....		
Balance November 30, 1932.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Revere bond.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Income, Fay Fund</i>		
Balance December 1, 1931.....	\$173.73	\$173.73
<i>Receipts in 1931-32</i>		
Income from investment.....	\$41.40	\$41.40
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance November 30, 1932.....	\$215.13	\$215.13
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Cash on hand.....		\$215.13

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund

Balance December 1, 1931.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1931-1932.....			
Balance November 30, 1932.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
United States bonds.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Income, Rogers Book Fund</i>			
	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1931.....	\$29.65		\$29.65
<i>Receipts in 1931-32</i>			
Income from investment.....	\$42.82		\$42.82
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$72.47		\$72.47
<i>Payments in 1931-32</i>			
Industrial School for Girls.....	5.35		5.35
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Balance November 30, 1932.....	\$67.12		\$67.12
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand.....			\$67.12

Massachusetts Training Schools, Female Wards Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1931.....	\$134.68	\$9,555.62	\$9,690.30
No transactions in 1931-1932.....			
Balance November 30, 1932.....	\$134.68	\$9,555.62	\$9,690.30
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank.....		\$2,159.49	
Provident Institution for Savings.....		5,370.22	
Westboro Savings Bank.....		2,025.91	
		<hr/>	
		\$9,555.62	
Cash.....		\$134.68	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
			\$9,690.30
<i>Income, Female Wards Fund</i>			
	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1931.....	\$582.63		\$582.63
<i>Receipts in 1931-32</i>			
Income from investments.....	\$384.60		\$384.60
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$967.23		\$967.23
<i>Payments in 1931-32</i>			
Massachusetts Training Schools.....	\$315.00		\$315.00
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Balance November 30, 1932.....	\$652.23		\$652.23

Massachusetts Training Schools, Male Wards Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1931		\$5,310.97	\$5,310.97
No transactions in 1931-32			
Balance November 30, 1932		\$5,310.97	\$5,310.97
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Saffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others			\$5,310.97
<i>Income Male Wards Fund</i>			
Balance December 1, 1931	\$361.45		\$361.45
<i>Receipts in 1931-32</i>			
Income from investments	\$202.25		\$202.25
	<u>\$563.70</u>		<u>\$563.70</u>
<i>Payments in 1931-32</i>			
Massachusetts Training Schools	\$125.00		\$125.00
Balance November 30, 1932	<u>\$438.70</u>		<u>\$438.70</u>

¹Under the provisions of chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of Trustees.

